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The True Expression of National Godliness

GODLINESS is profitable unto all things" write Paul. This is as true of a nation as of an individual. Few believers in the God of the Bible will question the truth or importance of this statement as it bears on the nation's life, but the content of this national godliness and the suitable forms of its expression are so obscured by misunderstanding and contentions that the majority of the partially christianized nations are kept in a state of practical godlessness.

A nation is not necessarily a godly nation because a majority of its citizens fear God and in private life seek to observe His laws and worship Him. Collectively they may act as though there were no God because of a fanciful necessity of placating sectarian or godless minorities.

Nor is a nation necessarily a godly nation because it was founded as such. Its godly elements may have been submerged by later increments which have altered its character. These may indifferently leave the outward forms of godliness while reducing the practice of the government to meaningless formalities.

Assuming a background of Christian history and culture and a basic Christian law the true expression of national godliness lies in three directions.

The determination on the part of all Christian citizens to keep abreast of old Jethro the Midianite, whose advice was, "Provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness and place them to be rulers". We shall never have a godly nation until we have the courage and wisdom to fulfill

this condition. It is the basic expression of national godliness.

Worship in its own name and under its own conduction of the God of Heaven through the mediation of Jesus Christ is the second expression of a godly national character. It is not enough to exhort the citizens to assemble in their several houses

of worship on Thanksgiving or public days of prayer. That is good as far as it goes but it is church worship and not national or civil worship at all. The ideal of civic worship in our nation should be somewhat as

follows. The President and the Governors of the several states should include in their inaugural ceremonies definite acts of worship which should include praise, prayer and reading from the Word of God. It should be led either by themselves or some one chosen for the occasion and not necessarily a minister. On all great state occasions of whatever sort this public worship should be an integral part. Whenever they formally appear before the legislative branch of the government for formal messages prayer should form a part of such occasion. Every cabinet meeting should be opened with prayer. In all of the several legislative bodies each session should be opened by acts of worship including the same elements. This is a custom partially observed.

Every session of every court in the land should be so opened. It once was the custom in the United States, especially in New England. It was a moral and spiritual declension when that custom was abandoned. Schools, colleges, asylums, public homes,

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"And many nations shall come and say, Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord and to the house of the God of Jacob: and He will teach us of His ways and we will walk in His paths for the law shall go forth from Zion." Micah 4:2

Two Year Program for the Restoration and Maintenance of the Lord's Day in Pennsylvania

(Following the change of the Sabbath law of Pennsylvania granting local option on Sunday movies by the Legislature of 1935 and challenging the forces breaking down the Christian Sabbath in the state, the following two year program was unanimously adopted at Harrisburg, Pa., October 7, 1935, by representatives of the following organizations: The Penna. Council of Churches; Penna. State Sabbath School Association; Penna. State Grange; Penna. State W.C.T.U.; The National Reform Association; The Lord's Day Alliance of Penna.; The Sabbath Association of Western Penna.; The Penna. State Christian Endeavor Union; The Anti-Saloon League of Penna.; and Men's Dry League.)

Believing the Lord's Day, set apart by God, American tradition and civil law for rest, worship, religious instruction and Christian service, to be essential to spiritual life, the welfare of the church and the Republic;

Facing the breakdown of the Christian Sabbath in our Commonwealth and nation, both in its widespread desecration and in the lowering of the Bible standards of Sabbath keeping;

Alarmed at the recent aggressions upon the day by the commercial amusement and sport interests resulting in the legalizing of commercial Sunday baseball and football by our Legislature two years ago and of Sunday movies by the Legislature of 1935;

Deeply concerned at the church's failure to meet this peril to the Sabbath with an adequate program of education and defense of the day;

Remembering that until recently Pennsylvania was the Keystone State of the Union in maintaining a high standard of Sabbath keeping;

Resolved, that we, representatives of our respective organizations, call upon the Christian and patriotic citizens, the Christian churches and various other Christian and civic organizations of the Commonwealth to unite in an aggressive campaign throughout the state for the next two years to defend the Lord's Day against the attacks of its enemies, to recover ground recently lost, and to maintain in its integrity the Christian American Sabbath.

I. This campaign to be basically educational

- (a) To rebuild in the minds and hearts of the people true ideals and standards of Sabbath

keeping and a new appreciation of the values of the day.

- (b) To build a strong public sentiment in behalf of the civil Sabbath laws which protect our people in their right to enjoy the blessings of this day of rest and worship.

II. This campaign also to include recovery of the ground recently lost in the legalizing of Sunday amusements and sports, and the enactment of a law by our Legislature in 1937 to prohibit Sunday movies throughout the entire state.

III. To accomplish these ends we urge the leaders of the church and of other Christian and patriotic groups

- (a) To rethink and revalue the Sabbath in its relation to our entire life.
- (b) To give the Sabbath a place of major importance in their educational programs, in pulpit, Bible school, young peoples' societies, in state, county and district Sabbath School conventions, and in the gatherings of other Christian and patriotic groups.

IV. That we call the attention of our public officials, present and prospective, to the value of the Christian Sabbath in its relation to the problem of lawlessness and crime, to the public peace and public morals, and seek their help in maintaining it.

V. That we pledge to each other our cooperation and effort, and that we will seek to enlist the cooperation and effort of the organization we represent, in carrying forward this campaign for the next two years.

This we do in the name of the Lord of the Sabbath and with the assurance of His approval and help.

The True Expression

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prisons should have such worship as part of their daily routine. Political conventions should also be included in such program.

Consulting His laws and learning His will from His Word with the purpose of shaping every law and custom in accord with that will is the final expression of national godliness. Prayers followed by mob howling for the

legalization of vices such as characterized the Chicago Convention of four years ago are only an offense to God. The acts of devotion must be accompanied by an inward pledge on the part of those acting that "we will walk in His paths in sincerity and truth in all our laws and customs, that our worship may be acceptable unto Him."

No one of these expressions can be left out without viciating our national christianity. We must have them all to be a Christian Nation.

Impossible! cry multitudes of citizens; utterly unamerican and contrary to our constitutions and traditions. Well if either of these expressions are alien to our constitutions, customs and ideals that shows how far we are from being a godly nation. It shows also the danger in which we stand. It may also be a hint as to the deep cause of our depression, crime waves, fatal accidents and unemployment. We have not sought the blessing of God and it has been withheld from us.

W.P.

The Annual Meeting of the National Reform Association

In the Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 3rd, was held the annual meeting, conference and dinner of the Association. Those present regarded it as among the best in recent years. A genuine interest was manifested in the reports of the year's work. The Publication Committee reported that 832,000 pages of literature had been published during the year, included in which was ten leaflets and the 5,000 edition of the new book on the Sabbath, "Six Studies on the Day."

Ten persons have spoken on the National Reform platform during the year. These addresses have been made from the Atlantic Coast to the Middle West, largely before groups of leaders. On account of many legislatures being in session considerable activity along legislative lines was reported, particularly in Pennsylvania. The Association has cooperated with other reform organizations particularly in Pennsylvania where a group of ten organizations have been cooperating in the interests of moral reforms.

At the afternoon session a conference was held on the liquor and Sabbath situations in Pennsylvania. Rev. H. B. Mansell, Chairman of the Association's Field Department, opened the conference on the liquor situation. He reported that in local option contests on hard liquor and beer many victories had been won in Pennsylvania. Dr. Martin, President of the Association, opened the discussion on the Sabbath situation and was followed by Mr. John B. Collins, Editor of the Pittsburgh Catholic. In the Sunday movie fight in Pennsylvania where the question of Sunday movies was voted on November 5th in about 318 cities and towns, it was reported that the vote was against Sunday movies in about one-half of these places. An aggressive campaign to recover and maintain the Sabbath, basically educational and including efforts to secure the enactment of a law in the 1937 legislature to prohibit Sunday movies throughout the state, has been agreed upon by the representatives of ten organizations functioning in Pennsylvania. The meeting adopted this program which is reported elsewhere in this issue.

Attorney W. J. Aiken of the Board of Directors of the Association was toastmaster at the 6:15 o'clock dinner attended by considerably over 100 persons. Following this dinner Dr. M. M. Pearce, President of Geneva College, spoke on "The New Chal-

lenge to an Old Truth." He stressed the need for National Reform principles and of the Association in the present situation both in America and throughout the world. Hon. Louis E. Graham, Former United States District Attorney, spoke on "The Background of Crime." Mr. Graham has had twenty-seven years experience as public official in dealing with criminals. He has a remarkable grasp of this problem and deals with it in a comprehensive, concrete fashion which is very informing and challenging.

The following were elected as members of the Board of Directors for the coming three years: Rev. T. J. King, D.D., Pastor of a large colored church, the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. Hugh Leith, D.D.; Rev. H. B. Mansell; Rev. W. L. C. Samson; Mr. J. S. Tibby; Mr. Knox M. Young; Mr. E. C. Young; Mr. J. R. Cutler; and Rev. D. H. Elliott, D.D.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Our unfaltering adherence to the great fundamental principle of the organization, viz., the supremacy of the Lord Jesus Christ as taught in the Bible, in every sphere of social, political and national life.

2nd. That in the moral struggles of the hour we strongly protest against the revival of gambling in its various forms, and call upon Christian men and women and all law making bodies, national, state and local, to guard carefully against any participation in the same.

3rd. Encouraged by the awakening of moral and Christian forces of this country in the battle against the legalizing of the sale of alcoholic liquors, by certain local victories won, and realizing the utter failure of the present plan of governmental regulation, we urge the complete severance of the government, both state and national, from all participation in the traffic.

4th. In the fight against the Sunday movies and on other moral issues we appreciate the fine cooperation effected between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and call upon every Christian to rally to the defense of this basic Christian institution.

5th. We endorse the sanctions issued by the League of Nations against Italy and call upon President Roosevelt to cooperate in enforcing these sanctions against Italy."

Local Option Elections

REV. H. B. MANSELL

The results of the 1934 local option elections are anything but discouraging to the dry forces in Pennsylvania. The official returns are not yet available but partial reports indicate a very marked increase in the vote against liquor. From six counties,—Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, and Washington, the newspapers report votes in 70 municipalities of which 41 went dry. The record is not complete for Butler and Clarion counties and Washington is represented only by Midway.

It is interesting to note the vote for liquor as compared with the vote two years earlier for repeal fell from 33,384 to 31,235. On the other hand the dry vote rose from 20,693 in 1933 to 35,343 this year, an increase of almost 15,000. Taking the 70 places as a whole the 1933 wet majority of 12,700 was converted into one of 4,100 on the dry side. Not all of the municipalities have moved toward the dry side. In some instances there was an increase in the wet vote. But in only a few cases—where the dry side won overwhelmingly two years ago—was there a decrease in the anti-liquor vote.

There was no large organization back of this dry effort. Almost entirely the work was done by local committees with a marked lack of funds. Moreover in a number of places the attempt was made to deal with Sunday Movies and liquor at the same time. While this does not seem to have handicapped our efforts in all places there are those where it is probable that better results would have been achieved if our strength had been concentrated upon the one issue, of Sunday movies. The vote also indicates that in doubtful places the wiser course is to bring on a vote upon hard liquor and wait a year before voting upon beer.

While there was a lack of united direction on the dry side the wets, masquerading under the misnamed "Association for Moderation and Law Enforcement," carried on a centrally directed and well financed campaign on a state-wide basis. They placed advertisements in the rural papers and paid handsomely for them.

Let us note three lessons. The voters who stayed at home in 1933 and allowed a minority to put over repeal are waking up. It was not so much a swing of wet votes to the dry side as an increase in the volume of voting that accounts for the change. The deciding factor was not the drop of 2,150 in the wet vote but the increase of 12,500 in the total vote of these 70 places. We

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1906 at Pittsburgh, Pa., under Act of Con-
gress of March 3, 1879.**CHRISTMAS GREETING!**

To all our Christian Statesman readers and to all members and friends of The National Reform Association we extend hearty Christmas and New Year's Greetings and best wishes for the New Year. We are grateful to God for the blessings with which He has crowned the year so near an end. We are thankful to our many co-laborers, who by their personal service and financial support have made the work of the year possible. Our prayer is that the spirit of the Christ—the spirit of gratitude, service and consecration—may fill all our hearts and find its noblest expression this Christmas Season, and that as National Reformers we will face the New Year with a quiet and determined purpose to give ourselves wholeheartedly to the accomplishment of the purpose for which Christ came into the world as expressed in Isaiah's prophecy:—

"For unto us a child is born,
unto us a son is given; and the
government shall be upon his
shoulder. . . . Of the increase of
his government and of peace there
shall be no end upon the throne
of David and upon his kingdom,
to establish it, and to uphold it
with justice and with righteous-
ness from henceforth even for-
ever."

**VICTORY FOR THE BIBLE IN
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

A notable victory for the Bible in the public schools was won on October 30, 1935, in the Supreme Court of New York. For years Joseph Lewis, president of the Free Thinkers of America, has sought through the courts to enjoin the use of the Bible and religious songs in the public schools. His efforts failed entirely when Supreme Court Justice William T. Collins on the above

date refuted every claim Lewis made in support of the Free Thinkers contention and upheld the constitutionality of the reading of the Bible and the use of religious songs in public schools. We cite a number of the points made by the court in this decision.

First. The reading of the Bible in the public schools is not a denial of religious freedom of Free Thinkers. "Authentic free thinking involves the indubitable right to believe in God as well as the unfederated license not to believe or to disbelieve in a Deity." "It is no part of the Free Thinkers' constitutional right to deny the children or the vast majority their part of their country's spiritual inheritance."

Second. The charter of the city of New York drawn in 1851 and permitting the use of the Bible in the public schools is not in violation of either State or Federal constitutions.

Third. While the courts of New York state had not passed directly on the use of the Bible in the public schools, Justice Collins declared its use had received judicial sanction in other states and quoted with approval the declaration of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts regarding the reasons for its use in the schools as follows: "The Bible was placed in our public schools as the book best adapted from which to 'teach children and youth the principles of piety, justice and a sacred regard for truth, love of their country, humanity and a universal benevolence, sobriety, moderation and temperance.'"

Fourth. In support of the propriety of its use Justice Collins cited the preamble of the constitution of New York state in which the people in establishing the fundamental charter of their Commonwealth record themselves as "grateful to Almighty God for their freedom" and declared that the great mass of the American people regard religion and faith in God as fundamental to the safety of the state and the morality of the people.

Fifth. He said that belief and trust in God from the earliest days of our Republic has been recognized in state and judicial documents and that the state had a right to set up a system of education which fosters faith in God. "Undisguised the plaintiff's attack is on a belief and trust in God and any system or policy of teaching which enhances, or fosters, or countenances or even recognizes that belief or trust. Such belief and trust, however, regardless of one's one belief has recognition in state and judicial documents from

the earliest days of our Republic."

Thus another state court is added to the fourteen state courts which have upheld the use of the Bible in the schools.

UPHOLD THE LEAGUE

The attention of the peace lovers of the world is focused with almost breathless interest upon the efforts of the League of Nations to bring to an end Italy's aggressive war upon Ethiopia. If successful, and God grant that it may be, it will not only be a signal victory for international justice but a great forward step in the movement for international peace.

It is the first effort by a large group of states, bound together in a solemn compact on behalf of international justice and peace, to apply economic sanctions as a means of bringing to time a world power in an aggressive war upon another nation. If a great nation, led by a would-be Caesar, can be restrained from making war by economic sanctions without resort to arms by the League states, this will be a tremendous step forward in the long struggle to end war. But if this effort fails to restrain Mussolini the effect upon the peace movement will be disastrous almost beyond our comprehension.

We are not deeply impressed with the claim that the skirts of the two nations taking the lead in this movement, Great Britain and France, are not wholly clean. Essentially they are right in their contention and the world has moved forward in its standards of international justice within the present generation.

As Americans, our concern should be to give the League all possible support in this critical situation. To the objection that the United States is not a member of the League, there are two answers. While not a member, the United States is entirely free to give her cooperation and support to the League in enforcing economic sanction if she elects to do so. The Neutrality Act of Congress while not authorizing the administration to go this far, at least gives it an opportunity to give very material support not only in preventing the shipments of munitions of war to Italy but also materials used in the manufacture of munitions and necessary to the effective functioning of her war machinery. This we believe the administration should do and when Congress convenes it can authorize the administration to go beyond this.

Still further, both the United States and Italy are signatories of the Peace Pact of Paris which sol-

emply obligates the signatory nations not to resort to war in the settlement of international difficulties. In fact the United States took the lead in securing the signing of this Pact by practically all the nations. In her war against Ethiopia, Italy has violated this Pact. She has broken faith with the United States and the other nations. Why should not the United States call her attention to this fact? Why should she not declare her an outlaw nation? Why should she not call a conference of all the nations signing this Pact to consider what concerted action should be taken in view of Italy's breaking her faith?

Of course, if this conflict should spread, we do not wish to involve America in another world war. But could she keep out? She was unable to do so in the last world war. Her best chance of keeping out of another great conflict is to use all her influence and power with other nations to stop Italy in her war of aggression upon Ethiopia. And besides, there is only one world any more and the United States have a great responsibility for keeping its peace.

Greetings From Dr. Parsons

Our associate editor, Dr. William Parsons, recently resigned his pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, Pulaski, Pennsylvania, and retired from the active ministry. He has selected Florida for his future home and is now located at Inverness that state. He will continue in his relations with The National Reform Association and The Christian Statesman. The Association is deeply indebted to his facile pen, pulpit and platform messages in support of this cause. He will be an able representative of our Association in the southland making contacts for us there and speaking for the Association as opportunity affords. His abiding interest and devotion to The National Reform Association cause is evidenced in his greetings to the annual meeting of the Association which follow:

"Every year discloses a growing necessity for the work in which we are engaged. The steady weakening of Sabbath laws, the growing toleration and even governmental promotion of gambling, the continued corrupting character of much of our literature and amusement and the growing idea that any embodiment of the decalogue in law, except perhaps murder and theft, is an impertinent infringement upon the rights of the individual and an immoral attempt to substitute outward checks for inward control.

"Two demonstrations this last year, of this tendency away from the standard of Christian ethics, are unique in our national history, if not in our state annals; the extension of the right of eminent domain to personal property in the confiscation of gold and the repudiation of contracts.

"But why dwell on details while there is not and has not been any real adoption in fundamental law of either the authority of Christ or the Christian morality as the standard for governmental action. What recognition there is of a higher authority is an indefinite theism rather than the Christian ideal.

"I am finding Florida all that I had hoped for and it will probably be my home for some years to come, but my heart is in this cause and whatever I can do to help will be done as gladly as ever."

U. P. CHURCH STUDIES SABBATH

The Administrative Board of the United Presbyterian Church on December 4th included in the Spiritual Life Program of the church for the coming year, a six weeks' study of the Sabbath, beginning September 20, 1936. This will be the topic for study in the congregations, young people's societies and woman's missionary societies of the church for this period. The Committee recommended the use of "Six Studies on the Day" by Dr. R. H. Martin in this study and of "The Day," by the same author, as a source book.

A Foolish Exercise of Power

Recently the courts have held that in states where the local school boards are given authority to establish all rules for governing the tax supported schools, any refusal to obey these regulations for any cause whatever is insubordination which incurs any penalties that the general rules of discipline permit.

This grew out of a case where certain pupils, whose parents belong to a sect which believes and teaches that saluting the flag is bestowing honor on the nation which belongs only to God, refused to join in the ceremony of saluting the flag as conducted in the school which they attended. The teacher specifically commanded them so to do and they persistently refused. The teacher then punished them by flogging, and was sustained by the school board and now by the courts.

It is a rule fairly well established in law that the policy of the government cannot be dictated by the vagaries of the individual conscience. This case comes under that rule. The right to impose certain conditions upon the citizen when he seeks the benefits

of peculiar ministrations of the state is one thing. But the wisdom of riding rough shod over such individual conscience, weak and erratic though it be is quite another. The folly of this course becomes more evident when there is nothing really vital or serious at stake. The matter would not be serious if it were an isolated case but the newspapers are beginning to report such cases from many parts of the United States.

It would be well if these embryonic Nazis who are developing in our country and especially in our school system would take account of the following views:

1. As Chief Justice Hughes in the dissenting opinion in the *MacIntosh* case said, "Conscience is such a valuable support to any government that our American policy has been to deal very tenderly with it when it goes into opposition." (This is not an exact quotation but it gives the sense).

2. It is impossible to create loyalty to a government by compelling any heel clicking, anthem singing, flag saluting or any other symbolic act. If these are not spontaneous the enforcement of them creates more resentment than loyalty. This is especially true when conscience is back of the non-conformity.

3. True loyalty is won only by gentle tolerance of the weak in all such matters. Especially is this true where their non-conformity involves no disloyalty or hostility to the government. The American ideal is governmental toleration of all religions which do not transgress fundamental moralities. If this ideal is to prevail it is highly important that the government shall set an example of it in dealing with erratic consciences.

4. The great conflict of the coming age is to establish the supreme authority of Christ over all nations. It is a vital fact of life of universal implication. If the state wishes to avoid that conflict there is one simple way and that is by accepting that fact and adjusting its laws and customs to it. When citizens emphasize that fact and refuse to yield it when they think that the state is demanding compromise it is the height of folly to suppress that conscience. Imperial Rome tried that but Christianity lives today and she perished. The Duke of Alva tried that in the Netherlands, but the Duke lives only in the Rogues Gallery of Infamy and Holland lives on. True Americanism is to be gently tolerant with all such as are sincerely seeking to work out the adjustment of our national life to the Kingdom of Christ on earth.

We yield to none in our affection and loyalty to the Constitution and the

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Local Option Elections

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must get the vote out to win.

Then the results in Allegheny County clearly show that the suburban boroughs around Pittsburgh can be carried by the dry forces. The methods used in these towns should be carefully studied. So far as the writer knows Wilkesburg with 30,000 population is the largest place in the state to vote dry as yet. It is encouraging to note that the population which voted against liquor in Allegheny County, (68,780) was greater than that which remained wet, (62,437).

Finally we must pay more attention to the rural counties. Many of the places are small in population. Left to themselves they are not able to meet the shrewd propaganda of the well paid liquor leaders. Moreover some central organization is needed to secure a balanced effort on our part. It frequently happens that a small borough and the surrounding township are both dry in sentiment. A liquor place is set up in the borough. The indignant citizens vote dry. But as no effort is made to get a vote in the township the saloon simply moves over the borough line. Again some over enthusiastic person may circulate a petition in a township largely populated by foreign-born miners. The dry sentiment is in one section and little effort is made to get out the full vote. The result is a defeat. Since the question may not be voted upon for another four years we lose a place, which might be carried in one or two years.

It is not too soon to begin making plans for the 1936 elections. The votes in 1933 and since should be studied. The make up of the population considered. The advisability of forcing votes on hard liquor in places in which beer won in 1933 should be considered. If the situation is favorable a vote could be sought. If we won then in 1937—the earliest opportunity—the question on the sale of beer could be fought. In all places where it seems wise to make an effort next November committees should be organized and start to work. It would be worth while for them to circulate petitions in favor of the Capper Bill against liquor advertising and have them forwarded to Congress this Winter. It will make more friends as many who are not dry are concerned over the effect of such advertising upon highway accidents. It will also attack the traffic at a point where its defenses are weak. We are at a place where every means of education and agitation should be utilized. That the tide of sentiment has admittedly turned toward the dry side should encourage us to renewed efforts.

Mormon Church and Polygamy

LULU LOVELAND SHEPARD

As the time approaches for our yearly meeting, I am filled with a great desire to send my greetings to all those fine Christian people who have so courageously and devotedly carried on the splendid program of the National Reform Association. Here are my most sincere wishes for a blessed and inspiring gathering and my earnest prayers that the year 1936 may be the best year in the program that will be planned at the annual service.

You will want the readers of the Christian Statesman to know of the continued activities of the Mormons, commonly called "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." At the last legislative session in Utah on March 16, 1935, a bill was considered by the state senators to make polygamy a felony. It passed the lower house with but eight dissenting votes.

The author of the bill declared: "There is such a *deplorable condition of polygamy in many sections of the state that many persons applying for relief are found to have several wives and families.*"

You will recall that the practice was supposed to have been outlawed in 1890 by the manifesto issued by Wilford Woodruff, the then President of the church and yet in 1935 more than forty-five years later, we find the Utah legislature trying to pass a law against polygamy. Some one has said that "polygamy is slowly dying in Utah." Well, it surely has been a long time in accomplishing the feat.

The Mormon church continues to erect monuments and statues to commemorate events in church history. On Sunday, July 21st, 1935, a great company of the faithful gathered at the Hill Cumorah, commonly called Mormon Hill, to witness the unveiling of the statue of the angel Moroni. The monument consists of a gray granite shaft about 40 feet high surmounted by a bronze statue nine feet high representing the angel Moroni as described by Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church.

Moroni was the son of Mormon, who wrote the "Book of Mormon," known as the Mormon Bible. When

Mormon was dying he turned over to his son, Moroni (who is said by Joseph to have been the last survivor of the white race) the golden plates on which he had abridged the records of the ancient civilized people. Moroni completed the record and buried the golden plates in the hill Cumorah, three miles south of Palmyra, New York. It was to this hill that the angel Moroni led Joseph Smith on Sept. 22, 1827 and entrusted to his care the golden plates which he was to translate into the English language.

Connected with the monument are a chapel and an information bureau and these two are joined together by an open colonade. The grounds are appropriately beautiful and a fine road leads to state highway 21.

The Deseret News, the Mormon Church daily paper published in Salt Lake City, contains an article on the greatness of Joseph Smith from which I quote:

"When greatness finds expression through any man, that man is found to resemble in many respects other great men.

The Prophet Joseph Smith stands in greatness with the greatest men the nation has produced. Many of the principles advocated by the Prophet were those which found a place in the beliefs of Washington and Lincoln. Many of their ideas on government and on the solution of the burning questions of the day, were almost identical. Joseph Smith never advanced far into politics, for he was martyred before his candidacy for the White House had time to blossom, yet subsequent history has shown how fundamentally sound were his political doctrines, how wise were his plans." The Mormon Church will still go on making such statements as the above quotation until throughout the land everywhere leaders in thought and action shall sound the challenge to a Christian people that the time is ripe for an awakening on the growth and progress of this most dangerous cult. May the spirit of God so guide and lead each one of us during 1936 that we will be filled with an earnest burning desire to win the world to the Lord Jesus Christ.

A Foolish Exercise of Power

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Flag which symbolizes it. We wish it more perfectly measured up to the Christian civic ideals, but common sense tells us that Old Glory waves as splendidly when it looks beneficent to those who dissent from the unlimi-

nated paganism and secularism which still mars our national life; and we resent that folly which when no hostility is involved forces acts of outward respect upon misguided citizens. But let no communists try to take shelter under this principle of toleration. It does not cover deep seated hostility to our superb form of government.

Vote on Sunday Motion Pictures in Pennsylvania

As a result of an amendment to the Sabbath Law of Pennsylvania by the 1935 Legislature permitting a vote on Sunday movies by cities, boroughs and townships in which 5% of the voters petitioned for it or the governing body voted to place it on the ballot, 318 places voted on this issue on November 5. For the information of our readers we have secured the vote in each of these places and give it on these pages.

With much effort on our own part we have obtained this vote from a good number of places but we are indebted for the results in the majority of the counties to Rev. W. B.

Forney, D.D., General Secretary, The Lord's Day Alliance of Pennsylvania.

In making a true appraisal of the results it should be remembered that in all places where this issue was not voted on Sunday movies are illegal as well as in the places where the issue was voted on adversely. While the largest cities—Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton—voted for Sunday movies by a large majority, in many of the large cities of the state the vote was against Sunday movies among which are Harrisburg, Allentown, Altoona, Williamsport, Greensburg,

Johnstown, Uniontown, New Castle and Lancaster.

Summary

Total number of places voting.	318
Total places voting for Sunday movies	165
Total places voting against Sunday movies	153
Total counties in state.....	67
Total counties in which no vote was held	6
Total counties in which all places voted for Sunday movies....	16
Total counties in which all places voted against Sunday movies	23

ADAMS COUNTY

	Yes	No
Gettysburg	763	1,946

ALEGHENY COUNTY

Bellevue	1,940	1,979
Braddock	3,358	2,904
Bridgeville	1,033	409
Carnegie	2,072	1,553
Castle Shannon	663	403
Coraopolis	1,622	1,452
Crafton	1,559	1,750
Dormont	2,266	2,093
E. Pittsburgh	1,569	489
Elizabeth	515	639
Etna	2,100	986
Homestead	4,132	2,337
Millvale	2,347	1,224
Mt. Oliver	1,937	826
McDonald	126	73
McKees Rocks	4,150	2,090
Oakmont	1,274	808
Pitcairn	997	920
Pittsburgh	103,336	52,409
Rankin	1,789	905
Sewickley	1,453	735
Sharpsburg	2,390	1,054
Springdale	826	539
Swissvale	3,403	2,237
Tarentum	1,687	1,696
Trafford	21	23
Wilkinsburg	5,837	6,488
Bethel Township	1,028	621
Snowden Township	1,182	326
Stowe Township	3,031	1,130

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

Cadogan Township	143	54
Ford City	903	638
Kittanning	826	1,576
Leechburg	240	495
Parker City	233	182

BEAVER COUNTY

Beaver Falls	2,523	3,079
Aliquippa	4,964	2,841
Ambridge	2,780	1,877
Midland	1,177	678
Monaca	1,106	1,087
New Brighton	1,168	2,069
Rochester	1,118	1,727

BEDFORD COUNTY

Bedford	433	993
Everett	136	913

BERKS COUNTY

Reading	22,669	17,163
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BLAIR COUNTY

Altoona	11,588	16,333
Bellwood	145	744
Greenfield	276	493
Holidaysburg	608	1,548
Tyrone	561	2,073

BRADFORD COUNTY

	Yes	No
Canton	639	324
Sayre	1,362	876
Towanda	1,035	643

BUCKS COUNTY

Bristol	2,968	1,227
Doylestown	1,109	1,240
Quakertown	843	1,253
S. Langhorne	335	111

BUTLER COUNTY

Butler	2,801	5,109
Butler Township	719	1,177

CAMBRIA COUNTY

Barnesboro	749	588
Cambria Township	642	634
Cresson Borough	536	399
Dale Borough	471	657
E. Conemaugh Borough	540	678
Ebensburg Borough	489	940
Gallitzin Borough	742	251
Hastings Borough	460	203
Johnstown	8,732	9,516
Nanty-Glo Borough	931	592
Patton Borough	844	402
Portage Borough	599	581
South Fork Borough	275	439
Spangler Borough	554	281
Vintondale	253	138

CAMERON COUNTY

Emporium	1,192	542
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CARBON COUNTY

Beaver Meadow	464	284
Lansford	2,311	1,161
Lehighton	1,039	1,598
Mauch Chunk	792	845
Mauch Chunk Township	1,127	944
Palmerton	851	914
Summit Hill	825	1,116
Weatherly	293	880

CENTRE COUNTY

Bellefonte	570	1,513
Philipsburg	308	710

CHESTER COUNTY

Downingtown	683	936
Phoenixville	1,417	2,391
Tredyffrin	976	929
West Chester	2,157	2,537

CLARION COUNTY

Clarion	770	842
Knox	223	340
E. Brady	262	458

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

	Yes	No
Clearfield	1,391	1,934
Cooper	337	603
Curwensville	516	504
Dubois	1,909	1,190
Houtzdale	308	363
Morris	375	736
Osceola	340	464

CLINTON COUNTY

Lock Haven	2,167	1,864
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COLUMBIA COUNTY

Berwick	796	3,741
Bloomsburg	943	3,243
Catawissa	233	747

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Cambridge Springs	283	120
Linesville	285	163
Meadville	3,395	1,112
Titusville	1,661	575

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Carlisle	1,411	4,479
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DAUPHIN COUNTY

Harrisburg	9,272	19,376
Williamstown	217	1,196

DELAWARE COUNTY

Chester	7,417	4,555
Clifton Heights	636	271
Darby Borough	1,733	1,246
Haverford	4,223	4,014
Marcus Hook	602	441
Media	1,101	930
Millbourne	131	73
Prospect Park	700	925
Radnor	1,492	1,159
Upper Darby Township	9,974	6,066

ELK COUNTY

Johnsonburg	1,245	418
St. Marys Borough	2,702	296
Ridgway	1,673	946

ERIE COUNTY

Albion	266	109
Corry	1,316	503
Erie	20,605	2,353
Girard	249	78
North East	850	338
Union City	496	333
Wesleyville	413	151

FAYETTE COUNTY

Brownsville	754	814
Connellsville	1,103	1,877
Dunbar	70	178

	Yes	No
Fayette City	173	164
Masontown	345	198
Perry	883	838
Point Marion	240	210
Redstone	2,558	1,237
Uniontown	1,998	2,782

FOREST COUNTY

(No Vote)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Greencastle	184	895
Waynesboro	948	2,982

FULTON COUNTY

(No Vote)

GREENE COUNTY

Waynesburg	819	1,045
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HUNTINGDON COUNTY

Orbisonia	67	232
Wood Township	154	329

INDIANA COUNTY

Blairsville	933	1,279
Clymer	409	458
Homer City	283	537

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Brockway Borough	646	455
Brookville Borough ...	795	1,082
Punxsutawney Borough..	2,173	1,490
Reynoldsville Borough..	924	728

JUNIATA COUNTY

(No Vote)

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Archbald Borough	1,870	265
Blakely Borough	430	1,371
Carbondale City	4,225	1,542
Clark Summit Borough..	247	470
Dickson City Borough..	2,438	306
Dunmore Borough	4,986	1,467
Mayfield Borough	830	91
Old Forge Borough	1,538	1,356
Olyphant Borough	2,361	489
Scranton	20,647	10,926
Taylor Borough	932	1,080
Throop Borough	666	110

LANCASTER COUNTY

Christiana	107	295
Columbia	1,441	3,400
Elizabethtown	118	1,013
E. Hempfield	200	915
Ephrata	815	925
Lancaster	7,523	9,198
Lancaster Township ...	561	1,267
Lititz	248	1,269
Marietta	381	530

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Edwood City	1,908	1,831
New Castle	8,165	8,270

LEBANON COUNTY

Lebanon	3,553	4,622
Millcreek	409	424
Myerstown	221	701

LEHIGH COUNTY

Allentown	8,909	11,750
Bethlehem	822	1,286
Catasauqua	535	1,083
Coplay	335	428
Slatington	762	1,056

LUZERNE COUNTY

Avoca	893	389
Dupont	745	77
Duryes	964	278
Edwardsville	1,377	688
Exeter	1,141	118
Hazleton	4,574	5,002
Kingston	2,828	2,830
Luzerne	1,083	399

	Yes	No
Nanticoke City	3,232	1,097
Pittston	4,086	491
Plains	4,349	696
Plymouth	2,216	2,119
Shickshinny	175	367
Swoyersville	1,556	85
West Hazleton	540	730
West Pittstown	1,365	1,481
White Haven	190	287
Wyoming	949	604
Wilkes-Barre	12,553	6,744

LYCOMING COUNTY

Jersey Shore	639	1,488
Muncy Borough	474	649
Williamsport	6,782	8,362

McKEAN COUNTY

Bradford	2,749	958
Eldred	279	83
Kane	903	574
Mt. Jewett	202	113
Port Allegany	248	91

MERCER COUNTY

Greenville	1,129	1,641
Farrell	1,987	345
Sharpsville	495	334
Sharon	3,563	1,937

MIFFLIN COUNTY

Lewistown	1,069	3,467
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MONROE COUNTY

Barrett	394	390
East Stroudsburg	817	1,498
Mount Pocono	120	131
Stroudsburg	785	1,342

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Abington	3,184	4,185
Ambler	686	815
Bridgeport	1,290	866
Cheltenham	3,161	2,927
Conshohocken	1,545	1,641
E. Greenville	221	364
Jenkintown	928	1,120
Lower Merion	6,654	5,691
Narberth	852	1,089
Norristown	4,351	7,035
Pembury	311	378
Pottstown	2,855	4,410
Rogersford	329	943
Souderton	248	961

MONTOUR COUNTY

Danville	810	1,964
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NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Bethlehem	2,735	4,185
Bangor	428	1,131
Easton	6,940	4,324
Hellertown	464	650
Nazareth	420	1,531
Northampton	1,156	1,273
Penargyl	338	1,011
Wilson	1,226	1,395

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Mt. Carmel	3,398	3,420
Milton	808	1,908
Northumberland	508	1,107
Upper Augusta	95	243
Sunbury	2,032	4,120
Shamokin	2,882	5,275

PERRY COUNTY

(No Vote)

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Philadelphia	357,555	133,034
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PIKE COUNTY

Shohola Township	209	28
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POTTER COUNTY

Coudersport	831	297
Galeton	590	259

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

	Yes	No
Ashland Borough	1,743	1,665
Frackville	1,375	1,258
Gilberton	1,077	445
Girardville	1,370	591
Mehanoy City	3,334	2,051
McAdoo	1,404	402
Minersville	1,397	1,478
Pine Grove	233	946
Shenandoah	4,736	3,879
Pottsville	4,424	5,339
Tower City	226	761
Tamaqua	1,840	3,181
Tremont	242	910

SNYDER COUNTY

Monroe Township	60	153
Selinsgrove	181	817

SOMERSET COUNTY

Conemaugh	887	1,053
Meyersdale	297	657
Shade Township	512	578
Somerset	897	1,369
Windber	1,280	1,252

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP

Bernice Precinct	278	121
Cherry Township	308	158

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Forest City Borough ...	1,314	489
Susquehanna Borough..	874	297

TIOGA COUNTY

(No Vote)

UNION COUNTY

Lewisburg Borough ...	552	1,083
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VENANGO COUNTY

Franklin	2,366	2,132
Oil City	4,270	3,475

WARREN COUNTY

Sheffield	446	242
Tidioute	345	180
Warren	2,353	1,807
Youngsville	406	229

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Bentleyville	476	473
Canonsburg	1,748	1,424
California	473	413
Charleroi	2,461	1,313
Chartiers	872	637
Donora	1,887	1,019
E. Bethlehem	1,055	547
Independence	403	298
McDonald	380	678
Monongahela	1,490	1,464
Smith	1,238	356
Washington	5,291	4,584
West Pike Run	617	315

WAYNE COUNTY

Honesdale	1,381	1,281
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WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Arnold	1,510	956
Avonmore	87	254
Derry	387	459
Greensburg	2,753	3,813
Irwin	467	812
Jeanette	2,562	1,968
Latrobe	1,631	2,055
Monessen	3,878	1,342
Mt. Pleasant	760	1,172
New Kensington	3,047	2,937
North Bellevernon	436	445
Scottdale	1,054	1,325
Smithton	169	109
Trafford	543	456
Vandergrift	1,195	1,544
West Newton	513	473
Youngwood	326	608
E. Huntingdon	913	488
Sewickley	1,195	970

WYOMING COUNTY

(No Vote)

YORK COUNTY

Hanover	1,161	3,431
York	8,541	13,628